

Industry's Defiant Stand Delays New Wage Stabilization Board

Washington.—Industry pulled every trick to block and delay establishment of a Wage Stabilization Board with power to deal with disputes arising under the government's mobilization program.

The powerful organized industrial leaders defied President Truman in their attempt to continue to impose on American workers the kind of unjust wage stabilization they voted for up to Feb. 15, 1951.

They had backtracked and stalled every conference up to April 17 called by Mr. Truman and his advisers in an effort to establish a fair and workable wage stabilization program.

The powers which control the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Committee for Economic Development and the Business and Industry Committee of the Department of Commerce would not allow their representatives to accept a government concentration on a new board which

Spoken for the organization, who represent business and industry to President Truman's Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy, had indicated a willingness to recommend acceptance of this compromise to their principals at a meeting at the White House on April 12.

But by the time they returned to the White House on April 17, they had their orders to reject the proposal.

New York Times reported prior to the April 17 meeting that the industry spokesmen had not disclosed from the proposal they had assented.

White House said that an agreement was reached on April 12 on reconciling the wage board with the industry's

Spoken for the National Labor Relations Board had indicated the nation's workers would go along with a compromise plan first worked out by Economic Stabilization Administrator Eric Johnston.

But they then worked out with the industry spokesmen of President Truman's board at the White House a modification of the Johnston plan which they were believed to be acceptable to workers.

The plan would give the board authority to settle disputes over its wage policies, those referred by labor and management, and those certified by the President.

Industry and public members of the Wage Stabilization Board forced labor members to resign on Feb. 15 when they refused to sign a general wage increase to 10 percent above the January 1950 level.

Industry's bargaining down to the most narrow limits.

The United Labor Policy Committee said on March 16 that "the position of industry is to resist general wage increases to 10 percent above the January 1950 level."

There was no indication whether President Truman would proceed with setting up an all-public wage stabilization board to administer controls on wages when the present authority for controls, the Defense Production Act, expires.

HOLD YOUR BONDS

Washington.—Hundreds of thousands of members of organized labor have been asked to hold their bonds which begin to mature in May 1951 will welcome the convenient reinvestment plan recently authorized by Congress.

Nothing that the United Labor Policy Committee stated in its report that the Defense Production Act specifically states that no actions under this law must conform to provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

United Labor is not trying to cash in on the Taft-Hartley law for its outright repeal and a new measure of labor control completely within the U. S. Constitution.



Photo: Burke & Dean, 168 W. Lake St., Chicago. RAILROAD UNION CHIEFS.—Chicago—Irwin Barker (right), president AFL Railway Carmen, chats with John P. Edwards (left), president Blacksmiths, and AFL Vice President Charles J. MacGowan. All three leaders, whose two unions are planning merger by 1953. All three presidents attended convention of AFL and CIO in New York.

GERMAN UNIONISTS STUDY HERE.—Madison, Wis.—Prof. Edwin Young (left), director University of Wisconsin School for Workers, talks to five of the eight German trade unionists who just completed a course in American labor unions, politics and government. Sponsored by the American labor union, the German unionists are: L. E. Elze Matyski, Berlin; Neukowia; Heinz Blesche, Berlin-Steglitz; Josef Stiel, Bochum; Felix Kempf, Freiburg; and Edward Sedtke, Frankfurt.

Pastore Believes Italy Can Escape Strike Wave Such as Engulfed France

By SYD STOOGL
Home Correspondent AFL News Service

Rome, Italy.—The wave of strikes and labor unrest that completely paralyzed the economic life of France in March will not be repeated in Italy, thanks to the Cost of Living "Sliding Scale" wage increase recently won by 3 million Italian industrial workers.

That is the confident forecast made by Giulio Pastore, veteran labor leader and general secretary of the powerful Italian Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CISL), in an exclusive interview.

"In the economic and trade union relations between workers and employers in France," he said, "the absence of an arrangement like the 'Sliding Pay Scale' renders wage conditions precarious, especially in periods of rising prices."

The strikes of the past few weeks undoubtedly have been caused by the plight in which the French working class finds itself in face of the mounting cost of living.

"If the automatic cushion provided by the sliding scale had been in operation in France, such a predicament would not have occurred, and the Communists would have lacked the opportunity to profit from the legitimate needs of the wage earners, for their own subversion."

The most influential labor leader in Italy, Mr. Pastore is recognized as a moderate authority on European Trade Unionism.

In 1920, when he had reached his 18th birthday, he organized his first trade union and he has been fighting for Italian labor ever since. Banished almost immediately by Mussolini's Blackshirts, he was exiled.

dangerous war against fascism throughout the 20 years of dictatorship. As founder and editor of the clandestine trade union newspaper, *Consiglio Sindacale (Labor Council)* he was imprisoned in Rome by the Nazis in April 1944, and scheduled to be shipped to a German concentration camp.

Fortunately, he was liberated by Allied troops of General Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army on June 5, 1944. No doubt that what happened in France will not happen here on the other hand, they turn a deaf ear to us, I hesitate to make any prediction.

In view of Italy's efforts to re-arm and mobilize its economy in defense against any foreign aggression, Mr. Clark's Fifth Army on June 5, 1944. "Do you think this wave of strikes in France will have any repercussions on the labor situation in Italy?" the Italian labor chief was asked.

Mr. Pastore considered this for a moment and then replied cautiously, choosing his words deliberately.

"Our confederation is conducting important negotiations with the Italian government. If the authorities heed our just requests for an active voice for labor in the political economy during these troubled times, there is no reason to believe that the Communists would have lacked the opportunity to profit from the legitimate needs of the wage earners, for their own subversion."

"There is no doubt," he answered, "that should the occasion arise, the Italian Communists would use the same manner of their French comrades. It should be noted, however, that the possibility of Communist maneuvers in the trade union field is limited much more in Italy than in France."

THIS MAN LIES

Syracuse, N. Y.—President William H. Ruffin of the National Association of Manufacturers told the Manufacturers Association of Syracuse that the United Labor Policy Committee is "a bare-faced un-American attempt" to use the current emergency to scuttie the Labor Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley).

That is a bare-faced lie. Nothing that the United Labor Policy Committee stated in its report that the Defense Production Act specifically states that no actions under this law must conform to provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

United Labor is not trying to cash in on the Taft-Hartley law for its outright repeal and a new measure of labor control completely within the U. S. Constitution.

Congress Passes Just 26 Bills

Washington.—Here's the box score on the 82d Congress completed by the AFL-National Federation of Post Office Clerks for the first 3 months, Jan. 3-March 15.

Twenty-six bills (15 public and 11 private) were enacted into law.

None of these bills involve important subjects such as tax-pension salaries, universal military training, direct federal aid, postal rates, appropriations or any other important or controversial matters.

The Senate was in session 44 days and the House 46 days. More than 5,000 bills and resolutions have been introduced in the period covered by the report.

SIU Charges National Shipping Board Violates Sailors Civilian Status

By JOHN F. HENNING
San Francisco Correspondent AFL News Service

San Francisco.—The fifth biennial convention of the AFL Seafarers International Union served notice that it will no longer consider itself a party to the tripartite Statement of Policy adopted earlier this year in Washington, D. C. since the National Shipping Authority has been "patently disregarded" the statement to which SIU unions were signatories, particularly in regard to the civilian status of sailors.

\$8 Million Asked For T-H Board

Washington.—The high cost of Taft-Hartley Act administration will cost taxpayers more than \$8 million again in the year beginning next July 1.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended \$3,500,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, just about the same sum which has been spent every year since the Taft-Hartley law was passed.

The amount is twice as much as appropriated annually for the National Labor Relations Board under the Wagner Act.

The House committee cut only \$282,500 of the Taft-Hartley board's requested funds for next fiscal year but it topped almost \$8 million off the national defense program.

By major agencies, here's what the committee recommended:

Labor Department: Requested, \$2,259,000; recommended, \$228,500,500.

Federal Security Agency: Requested, \$1,274,887,260; recommended, \$1,255,455.

National Labor Relations Board: Requested, \$8,582,800; recommended, \$8,500,000.

Major charges against the NSA were:

(1) That it has operated ships through private shipowners as general agents for the U. S. Navy Administration, without guaranteeing sailors aboard such vessels their civilian status.

(2) That it has "shown discrimination" against the AFL seafarers in allocation of ships.

Harry Lundberg, chief of the Sailors Union of the Pacific and vice president of the California State Federation of Labor, was unanimously re-elected president of the 7,000-member SIU at the 5-day biennial session.

Holdouts of the opening phase of the 1951 general session of the California state legislature has been the State Federation's attempt to liberalize the present disability insurance law.

The bill would (1) boost the benefit by the federal, has been violently attacked in the Tory press of the state and has been snuffed by the powerful employers' lobby in the state capital.

The bill would (2) boost the present \$25 maximum weekly benefit to \$35; (3) allow benefits to workers off the job due to an industrial dispute if the illness has no relationship to the dispute; (4) provide benefits even when an employer makes a partial wage contribution to the sick worker, providing that the total of benefits does not exceed the normal earnings.

The California State Federation of Labor has announced that its fourth annual summer institute will be held this year at Santa Cruz, June 10-16. The institute is open to AFL workers and offers 7 days of intensive training in such spheres as collective bargaining, basic economics, defense controls, health and welfare plans, state and federal legislation, labor journalism and labor's international role.

The institute is jointly sponsored by the federation and the University of California.

In mid-March the State Federation issued its second in a new series of economic analyses of vital economic issues facing the American people.

The institute is jointly sponsored by the federation and the University of California.

Condemning both the virtual universal sales tax advocated by the House Association of Manufacturers and the proposed Truman tax which favors Association of Manufacturers low income groups, the article declared that the state and federal governments needed revenues by boosting corporation taxes and excess profits that the review also warned that "in the future, the state and federal governments and climbing prices, the administration must rely on the total confidence of the millions of men and women who comprise the working people."

President's Commission Advocates Fair Labor Laws For Farm Workers

Washington.—An official recommendation that the federal fair labor standards laws for industrial workers be extended to farm workers was made by President John F. Kennedy's Commission on Migratory Labor. Following is a summary of the commission's recommendations:

Basic Premises

1. That agriculture, like industry, is capable of providing good jobs.
2. That the recurrent shortage of manpower for seasonal agricultural work is basically a problem of job standards.

Coordinated Public Program

A Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, to be named by the President for the purpose of coordinating and stimulating the activities of the federal government relating to migratory farm workers and to coordinate programs undertaken by the states and private groups.

The Emergency

1. More effective use of the domestic labor force is necessary.
2. Number of contract alien workers should not be increased beyond the 1960 figures, and all efforts be made to end dependence on foreign labor.
3. Where importation of labor is necessary, preference should be given to men from Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Alien Contract Labor

Foreign contract labor should be imported only on the basis of intergovernmental agreements which would be uniform for all foreign governments.

"Wetback" Labor

There is no legal penalty for employing or harboring illegal alien contract labor. Legislative measures making it unlawful to employ such aliens should be adopted. Immigration and Naturalization Service should have the right to suspend agricultural employment to search for illegal aliens and criminals should be provided for harboring contract workers transporting them.

The present practice of legislating aliens who entered this country in defiance of the law should be forbidden.

Recruitment of Labor

Adoption by the United States Employment Service of safeguards in public recruitment of labor. These safeguards to include written terms of employment that growers will advise the employment service what they will pay, what housing they have and other employment conditions.

Harrison Tells Paris Editors U.S. From South French Recovery

Washington.—AFL Vice President George Harrison told a group of Paris editors that the people of the United States are proud of the economic recovery achieved by the French people since the end of World War II.

"We are glad of your progress and recovery under free democratic methods," Mr. Harrison said. "Our American Federation of Labor stands unalterably opposed to totalitarianism either from the left or the right."

Mr. Harrison reviewed the AFL fight against communism, the United Labor Party Committee's fight for adequate labor representation, and defined mobilization program, and praised the French government for outlawing the World Federation of Trade Unions, a communist apparatus for undermining the French state.

In response to questions from the editors of some of Paris' greatest daily newspapers, Mr. Harrison stated that the United States must have a realistic attitude toward the French economy. The United States must draw off excess war profits and remove the incentive for profiteering, and the lighter credit to block the loans from the agencies which have fed the inflation fire.

The Paris editors were also greeted by AFL International Representative

Federal legislation to ban the importation of contract labor except under license by Department of Labor. This is designed to regulate the so-called "new contract workers" and to avoid "sweatshops" conditions for migratory farm contractors.

Labor Relations

Farm workers should have legal assistance to help them to organize by extension of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley law) to employ on farms having a specified minimum number of workers.

Minimum Wages and Unemployment Compensation

Minimum wage and unemployment compensation codes should be extended, through legislative measures, to migratory farm workers.

Housing

No foreign farm workers should be imported nor domestic farm workers sent by the Federal Employment Service to the states in which employment is offered has established minimum housing standards which meet those prescribed by the federal committee.

The Department of Agriculture should extend grants-in-aid to states for establishing labor camps in areas of surplus and sustained external labor demand.

Administration by the Public Housing Administration of a rural nursing program for migrants during period of the year when they are not on the road.

Health and Welfare

Amendment of the Social Security and Public Health Service Acts to provide matching grants to states for (1) general assistance, including medical care, provided that no needy person be excluded for lack of legal residence status, and (2) health programs for grants for migratory labor to be excluded from the supervision of the Surgeon-General.

Child Labor

Retention of vigorous enforcement of the 1949 Child Labor Amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act and further amendment to restrict employment of children younger than 14 years at school hours.

Education

Development of an adequate program for migratory workers and their children. To be undertaken by the federal committee through cooperation of public and private agencies. A study to be made of how interstate provisions can be formulated for education of migrant children since educational authority is necessarily local.

George P. Delaney, AFL Economist, Shishkin said that the increased productivity as he observed during the last year of the economic labor division for the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris, led by a number of editors of newspapers.

The editors were supplied with AFL literature and copies of AFL newspapers and publications during their stay in Washington. They came to Washington enroute back to New York for a tour under the auspices of the AFL.

They met the party were Daniel Bendure, vice president Paris Press Association and editor of France-Tribune; Henri Staudé, vice president Paris Press Association and editor of Le Populaire; Pierre Corval, editor of L'Aube; Jean Claude Servan-Schreiber, assistant general manager Les Echos; Louis Gabriel-Robinet, editor of L'Express; and Louis G. Pressa, editor of French Ministry of Information.

ENGINEERS NEEDED

Washington.—Accelerated demand for mechanical and electrical engineers is reported by the U. S. Employment Service.



AFL PLANT GETS BOND CITATION—James Watson, (left), vice president of the American Federation of Labor, (center), and J. B. Matthews, (right), treasurer of the AFL, are seen with F. A. Drum, (right), president of the AFL, at a press conference held in New York City. Drum is seen with J. B. Matthews, (right), treasurer of the AFL, and James Watson, (left), vice president of the AFL, at a press conference held in New York City.

Shishkin Lists 3-Year Achievements Of the Marshall Plan in Europe

By BORIS SHISHKIN

(AFL Economist) recently returned after serving from the beginning of the European Recovery Program as Director, European Labor Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Washington.—It is now 3 years since the Foreign Assistance Act, launching the Marshall Plan, became law, and 2 years since the Economic Cooperation Administration became a government department. During this short time mutual cooperation of western European countries has made possible the American aid, have made possible tremendous recovery of the economy of western Europe.

The Marshall Plan, conceived and administered on a national scale, has averted economic disaster and bankruptcy of western European nations. It has made possible a strong organization for European Economic Cooperation carrying on the task not only of gradual reconstruction of western European economies, but also of cooperative programming in the development of Europe's future economic resources.

The Marshall Plan made it possible to stop inflation and prevent financial collapse in most of the western European countries. It helped avert mass unemployment, created the European Payments Union which, by removing the barriers to monetary exchange, made possible a free flow of currency and credit necessary to sustain trade among European countries.

By closing the dollar gap and re-establishing a large measure of the balance of payments between Europe and the rest of the world, the Marshall Plan has made it possible for European countries to begin to pay their way in providing for their own needs.

With the exception of France, the Marshall Plan has made it possible for most of its participating countries to raise the real income of their wage-earners to approximately the prewar levels in a remarkably short time.

It has helped to reduce unemployment in most of the countries and made it possible to reduce unemployment in most of the countries.

It provided means for free movement of workers across national boundaries. It has helped discover outlets and markets for overseas migrant workers for the difficult and important task of rehabilitation and economic integration in the western European countries.

It has helped to reduce unemployment in most of the countries and made it possible to reduce unemployment in most of the countries.

It has helped to reduce unemployment in most of the countries and made it possible to reduce unemployment in most of the countries.

Walgreen Co. Sends Single Negotiator And Speeds Pact

Chicago.—Labor negotiations covering the largest group of drug store workers in the United States have just been concluded.

The negotiations, which commenced on February 15, 1961, for a contract covering all Walgreen company workers in the city of Chicago and 50 suburban cities, involved more than 300 workers and approximately 100 members of the company's largest drug chain.

James Kemp, president AFL Building Service Employees International Union, Local 181, said the contract for the workers would be worth \$45.00, with some porter classifications as high as \$64.50, which is the highest in the city of Chicago. The contract was signed by the Walgreen company's best negotiator, who was in Chicago alone.

The Walgreen company was represented during the negotiations by the company's personnel department and by Mr. Kemp at the numerous conferences.

Mr. Kemp stated that other large corporations would be further aided if they follow the unique way in which Walgreen labor negotiations were handled.

Mr. Kemp stated that other large corporations would be further aided if they follow the unique way in which Walgreen labor negotiations were handled.

Mr. Kemp stated that other large corporations would be further aided if they follow the unique way in which Walgreen labor negotiations were handled.

Mr. Kemp stated that other large corporations would be further aided if they follow the unique way in which Walgreen labor negotiations were handled.

ECA Speeds Aid To Philippines To Create Jobs

Washington.—Economic Cooperation Administrator William C. Foster said today that the U. S. State Department is speeding up the release of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of the Philippines, that the way has been cleared for such important aid in the long history of friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

Mr. Foster made the announcement after receiving word of the passage of a minimum wage law by the Philippine Congress, which was the last completed action in Manila on legislation designed to stabilize the economy of the third republic.

The action taken by the Philippine Congress was described by Mr. Foster as "an example of significant progress in the long history of friendship and cooperation between the two nations."

Mr. Foster said the announcement was made in Manila on legislation designed to stabilize the economy of the third republic.

"I am very happy that Mr. Foster has given the green light now that the Philippines have complied with the terms of the Quirino-Foster agreement," said a spokesman for the Philippine people who will be heartened by this action of the United States which demonstrates the support and friendship and affection the American people hold for the people of the Philippines.

Mr. Foster announced the establishment of a new technical and Economic Mission to the Philippines. Vincent W. Cheloni, who has been named as ECA special representative there, has been asked to remain as acting chief of mission.

This mission will work out with the Philippine government to utilize American grants and loans in the most effective manner for the stimulation and advancement of the economy of the Philippines.

The mission will be the first of its kind in the Philippines, which has been earmarked for this purpose for the remainder of the present fiscal year. Several consecutive years of substantial aid are estimated to be required, and the mission will be necessary funds by the United States government. It is hoped that the Congress will approve the program for the Philippines for the fiscal year 1962, which would amount to \$50 million. This is in accordance with the Foster-Quirino agreement.

Final passage of a minimum wage law by the Philippine Congress would be a substantial completion of action on a series of legislative measures to carry out the terms of the Quirino-Foster agreement which was signed last November.

FREES MINERS

Washington.—The U. S. District Court of Appeals threw out the government's suit for contempt brought in 1950 against the United Mine Workers.

The court upheld U. S. Judge Richmond B. Keeney who ruled that the government had failed to show that the union or its officers was in contempt of his order to end a strike in the coal fields last year.

Business Mags Laud AFL Commie Fight

New York.—Business Week and Fortune, two of the nation's leading business magazines, both organs of and for big business, lauded the AFL fight against communist terror abroad in the Soviet Union.

Business Week reported March 17 that the Communist State's indifference to the dockworkers of western Europe's ports.

It charged opposition to the communists "owns a heavy debt—in money, in loyalty, in respect—to U. S. labor, particularly the AFL."

Fortune, in its February issue, devoted a full page to the "Communist Revolution," criticized U. S. foreign policy of indifference to U. S. Private Enterprise, and the economic system of the Soviet Union.

"Although every embassy now has laborers, the world's working classes, including the international communist's first objective," Fortune said.

The AFL, by giving money and backing the anti-communist fight abroad, has done far more effective work than the State Department on this front.

President's Commission Reports Problems of Migrant Workers

Washington.—For the first time an official U. S. government commission has put on the record the discrimination, intolerance, persecutions and sufferings imposed on the migrant farm workers of America.

Almost everyone of these problems has been depicted and described by the AFL National Labor Union and the AFL but now they are verified and confirmed officially by President Truman's Commission on Migrant Farm Labor. Here are highlights from the commission report:

Large Growers, U. S. Blamed

The report deals with the plight of 1,000,000 migratory farm workers, of whom half are domestic migrants. The other half is made up of 400,000 illegal Mexican "wetbacks" (persons who cross the border by swimming or wading or just walking) and 100,000 Mexicans legally here under contract, and a small number of British and West Indian and Puerto Ricans.

Some of the evils which the commission says it found during its eight months' investigation were pinned on the large industrial growers, many of whom deal with so-called "contractor" and "crew leaders." These latter cannot bear no direct responsibility to the migratory workers.

The commission, too, discovered an anomaly in the employment conditions of migratory farm workers. Alien workers, such as those who come here from Mexico, for example, are given no intergovernmental treaty, guaranteed employment, minimum wages, workers' compensation, medical care, housing and sanitation standards. But domestic migrants, who have no protection through collective bargaining but employers refuse to accord to them the same treatment, are imported to alien farm workers.

It was emphasized by the commission that the problems under study were not primarily those of "the poor little farmer," but were largely confined to conditions of 125,000 to 150,000 farms which "amount to 2 percent of the farms of the nation and produce crops equal to approximately 7 percent of the value of all farm products."

Imports Not Needed

The conclusion that it is not necessary to import alien labor was reached during the present emergency, supported broadly by the commission. Estimated farm output for 1951 is 1.6 percent above 1949. If this additional output were to require an equal percentage increase in man-hours then we would need about 100,000 additional hours to produce the 1951 output.

These additional man-hours could be supplied by the present domestic farm labor, including farm family labor, if each worker put in 63 more days per year. And even at that, they would be working 5 days fewer each year than in 1946. The average hired farm worker who in 1949 was getting only 90 days of farm work—25 fewer than in wartime—would be willing, if given the opportunity, to contribute this amount and more.

\$500 Annual Average

Comparing the hourly earnings of farm laborers and factory workers the commission reported that in 1949, the period designated by Congress as the base for the farm parity price system, farm wages were two-thirds of factory wages. Today they are a little more than one-third.

Actual average hourly earnings of farm workers in 1949 were \$1.45 and those of factory workers \$1.45. In 1910-14 the comparable figures were 14 and 11 cents.

Notwithstanding perquisites furnished by employers for housing and transportation, the commission finds that farm workers' annual earnings, compared with the pay of factory workers are even worse than is suggested by relative wages, or because factory employees get more work than farm employees.

Whereas average cash earnings of factory workers in 1949 were \$2,000, average earnings for both migratory and nonmigratory farm workers were only slightly more than \$600.

Bargaining Needed

The commission said it was convinced that balanced organization and effective collective bargaining could be of great assistance not only to farm workers but that it was a tribute to more orderly management of labor. Adoption of the system could, for instance, eliminate the labor contractor and middleman and the "wetback" conditions that are frequently associated with them, the report said.

It was recommended that the Taft-

Hartley Act be amended to cover employees on farms having a specified minimum number of employees.

U. S. Relaxes Vigilance

The official vigilance during World War II that was provided for temporary admission of alien farm workers was abandoned in the post-war years, the report points out.

Since then, responsible government administrative agencies have ceased putting forth efforts to preserve the national immigration policy, the report continues.

The commission, in fact, found that the importation of alien farm workers since the war had been on a larger scale than during the war.

The result is that temporary foreign laborers have come to furnish the very competition to American labor that is the purpose of the immigration law to prevent."

Phony Shortage Certified

The report describes what the commission considers the inadequacies in the method of ascertaining whether a farm labor shortage exists.

The farmers, it was pointed out, meet at the beginning of the season to decide whether a shortage exists, and so, the report finds, it is possible that insufficient domestic labor is attracted. Therefore a "labor shortage" can be said to exist "at that price."

Since foreign workers cannot be imported until the United States Employment Service certifies that a shortage exists, this apparent lack of applicants becomes the basis for the necessary certification.

To safeguard the interests of domestic farm labor and to avoid, as far as possible, discrimination that favors imported alien workers, the commission proposes that "no certification of shortage of domestic labor should be made unless and until continental domestic labor has been offered the same terms and conditions of employment as are offered to foreign workers."

No Worker Spokesmen

The Farm Placement Division in the U. S. Employment Service is more successful in winning the confidence and cooperation of employers than of the migratory workers.

"It is so due to the fact that in practice the service places greater emphasis on its function as a recruiting agency for farm employers than it does on the equally important function of a work-dispatching agency for the migratory farm laborers," the commission points out.

These practices "have convinced the commission that the employment service conceives its functions as rather narrow and limited. Moreover its activities are marked by a certain one-sidedness in favor of so-called suppliers of migratory farm workers to meet growers' labor demand regardless of the effect on the workers."

The general attitude of the Farm Placement Division which impressed the commission as "one-sided" was that although the U. S. Federal Employment Service has directed the United States Employment Service to "represent the interests of migratory farm workers," it has organized and composed wholly of farm employers and their representatives.

Help preserve the peace—by U. S. Savings bonds.



Photo: ECA, 800 Conn. Ave. N.W., Wash., D. C.

WELCOMED BY FRENCH WORKERS—Paris, France.—France Commune (left), of the French anti-Communist trade union center Force Ouvrière, welcomes to Force Ouvrière Workers School (D. to R.) director S. Phelps, workers education director CIO Old Workers; John D. Connor, director AFL Workers Education Bureau, and Frank McCallister, French labor division of Roosevelt College, Chicago, all members of a 3-man team exchanging workers education information under the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Green Mourns Bevin As Union Product

Washington.—AFL President William Green eulogized the sympathy of the American Federation of Labor to Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, on the death of her husband, the dis-

Garment Workers Vote Union Shop 101-1

New York.—By 101 to 1, members of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union voted in favor of a union shop with employers in the Greater New York area.

The National Labor Relations Board, which has spent more than \$3 million under the Taft-Hartley Act to find out that 97 percent of the nation's organized workers favor a union shop, announced that the ILGWU vote was 66,195 for and 664 against a union shop.

Guys Who Need 'em Can't Get Homes

Washington.—Just like the AFL said, the workers who need homes can't get them.

Because of the too-restrictive, ill-advised credit regulations imposed on housing loans by President Truman's act last October.

The AFL opposed the imposition of these regulations, claiming that the tighter restrictions raised down payments and shortened the terms of mortgages would result in driving middle and low-income workers out of the new home market.

That has now happened. U. S. News and World Report in its April 15 issue reported:

"The new law would build housing is slackening. Higher prices, higher down payments, higher credit are cutting the market."

"Builders are convinced that the market for low-priced houses will almost disappear late this coming summer."

"New York builders expect the market for low-priced homes to dry up after the present backlog has been worked off. A West Coast builder reports that he has no difficulty selling his high-priced homes, but is running into trouble with houses that sell for under \$10,000."

"People in the middle and lower income groups often are unable to meet the new down payment charges."



Published Tuesday With Supplement on Friday

Entered as second-class matter September 25, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under No. 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1951.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news reports and editorial interpretations of news items and labor matters of national and international importance, and takes other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

Distributed Free to Benefactor and Press

Whole No. 2688 TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1951 Vol. 41, No. 16

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	
William Green, President	66-Vice Pres.
George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer	66-Vice Pres.
W. C. Coker, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.
Stanley W. Phillips, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.
Samuel G. Brown, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.
James C. McLaughlin, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.
James C. McLaughlin, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.
James C. McLaughlin, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.
James C. McLaughlin, Secretary	66-Vice Pres.

Room 211, AFL Building EDITORIAL OFFICE Washington, D. C.

Subscribe to and Read Your Union Newspaper

Don't let the paper get away from you. The laborer would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a laborer is a traitor to the cause."

AMUSEMENT

Founder and First President American Federation of Labor